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Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

Compilation of information received from funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies on progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

The present report provides a brief compilation of the responses received from funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to a questionnaire on actions taken to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. The comprehensive responses are available from the website of the Permanent Forum (https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/unpfii-sessions-2/unpfii-fifteenth-session.html).

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I. Introduction

1. The members of the Permanent Forum have often stated that the implementation of the Forum's recommendations must make a difference in the daily lives of indigenous peoples. A crucial tool in assessing the degree to which the recommendations have been implemented is through the reports submitted by funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies, which provide the main source of information in this regard. The Forum acknowledges and thanks those entities that have provided reports, and urges them to continue providing information on their activities and on the follow-up to the Forum's recommendations.

2. The questionnaire was sent to some 45 funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies. Responses were received from the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

II. Responses received from funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies

A. Provide information on how your agency is working on the issue of conflict, peace and resolution for indigenous peoples in the seven sociocultural regions of the Permanent Forum.[1] Where possible, please include information on the situation of indigenous women in your responses.

3. The secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity stated that although the Convention bodies do not work specifically on the issues of conflict, peace and resolution, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention has adopted several standards and guidelines for Governments that are of relevance to indigenous peoples concerning such matters as environmental impact assessments, codes of conduct and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.

4. The Department of Public Information continues to work on indigenous peoples' issues through such communication means as multilingual print, television, radio, online and social media platforms. For example, on International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the United Nations News Centre produced a story highlighting the plight of indigenous women; it also did a story on the visit

[1] The seven sociocultural regions are Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific.

of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to Honduras in November 2015. In addition, the Spanish Unit of United Nations Radio produced a feature on women, indigenous peoples and climate change.

5. OECD stated that it had been conducting work on access to justice for vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples, and that the issue had been discussed in the second OECD round table on access to justice. Justice services for indigenous peoples are an important issue for several OECD member and key partner countries.

6. FAO is not working directly on conflict, peace and resolution in the seven sociocultural regions. It is, however, engaged in supporting the empowerment of indigenous women. In 2015, FAO and the International Indigenous Women's Forum launched an indigenous women's leadership programme. In 2015, capacity-building programmes were initiated in India and Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and are currently under way in El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and the Philippines.

7. Lessons deriving from projects implemented in conflict and post-conflict areas has led IFAD to adopt a three-step strategy when dealing with conflict mitigation and resolution in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples: provision of agricultural inputs to initiate production and establish household food security; restoration of basic services, while promoting a culture of interactive service delivery; and infrastructure rehabilitation and institutional strengthening towards the delivery of development services to improve food security and income. Experience indicates that fostering reconciliation at the community level is best achieved by enabling decentralization processes, supporting grass-roots organizations and providing transparent support to community development activities based on demand. A strong gender focus is also necessary because women can act as effective peace brokers. IFAD has supported projects in Guatemala and India that have contributed to peacebuilding and partnership with local authorities.

8. IOM provides services to pastoralist communities, which make up one of the largest categories of indigenous people in the African region. IOM policy advocacy focuses on promoting migration as an adaptation strategy in respect of climate change. In partnership with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Institute for Security Studies launched the Security in Mobility initiative, which advocates for integrated and comprehensive interventions across three pastoralist clusters, namely, the Turkana-Karamoja, Masaai and Mandera-Somali clusters. The initiative calls for the provision of humanitarian assistance, basic services, facilitated migration and comprehensive security to run concurrently within pastoralist areas.

9. In its efforts to prevent conflicts and promote peace on the ground, OHCHR continues to provide support to Governments in combating poverty and addressing discrimination and inequality. For example, in Colombia, OHCHR has advocated for space for social dialogue on public policy issues of participation, consultation and representation of indigenous communities.

10. UNDP works on the rights of indigenous peoples in relation to conflict, prevention and peacebuilding through a variety of approaches, including support for dialogue among public and private actors and indigenous peoples to prevent and mediate conflicts; the promotion of inclusive processes for social cohesion; the prevention of anti-discrimination through the capacity-building of institutions and

groups; the facilitation of access to justice and redress, including in transitional justice processes; the application of human rights-based approaches; and awareness-raising on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and human rights. For example, in the context of support to victims of the conflict in Colombia, UNDP has supported indigenous peoples. Through the Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility, UNDP has been supporting the Government of Bangladesh in promoting sustainable development and confidence-building in the post-conflict Chittagong Hill Tracts region, as guided by the Peace Accord. In Peru, some 70 per cent of social conflicts are related to extractive industry activities in areas traditionally inhabited by indigenous peoples.

11. UNICEF has been working on issues of conflict, peace and resolution for indigenous peoples in several countries, with particular attention being given to the situation of indigenous women and children. These include Colombia, where, according to a recent report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/69/926-S/2015/409), serious violations continue to affect indigenous peoples, with a heavy impact on indigenous and Afro-descendant children. In 2015, UNICEF offices in Ecuador and Colombia formulated a cross-border child protection programme, following consultations with local actors in both Esmeraldas, Ecuador and Putumayo, Colombia. One of the specific objectives of the programme is to address the trafficking of teenage girls, most of whom are indigenous, from Colombia to Ecuador for sexual exploitation. In Honduras, UNICEF coordinated with the national emergency agency, COPECO, to provide hygiene and recreational kits to 229 indigenous persons, including 141 children and 52 women who had been displaced from Nicaragua to the Mosquitia area of Honduras, allegedly owing to land disputes between indigenous groups and settlers.

12. As a leading agency in the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations of children's rights in situations of armed conflict, UNICEF Philippines actively monitors, verifies and reports violations perpetrated in the context of armed conflict. UNICEF also engages in dialogue and advocates with the armed forces, armed groups and the Government to promote greater accountability and prevent further violations against children. In 2015, UNICEF monitored and verified several grave child rights violations committed by armed forces and armed groups in indigenous communities, such as killings, sexual violence, arbitrary detentions and attacks on schools and their personnel. UNICEF is particularly concerned at the military use of schools administered by non-governmental organizations in remote indigenous communities and the attacks against and threats to teachers and students. As a consequence of such violations and the militarization of communities, thousands of indigenous persons have been evacuated from their communities to evacuation centres in urban areas.

B. With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency:

(i) Please provide information on progress

13. The secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity advised that there were no recommendations from the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum that were of relevance to the Convention. In response to previous recommendations, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related

Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity[2] has recommended that, at its thirteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

> The Conference of the Parties,
>
> *Recalling* decision XII/12 F on the terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities",
>
> *Noting* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its tenth session (E/2011/43-E/C.19/2011/14),
>
> 1. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to consider taking a decision to apply, mutatis mutandis, decision XII/12 F of the Conference of the Parties;
>
> 2. *Notes* the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues made at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, and requests the Executive Secretary to continue to inform the Permanent Forum on developments of mutual interest.

14. FAO has organized a series of training and capacity development activities targeted at indigenous peoples, as set out below:

(a) Two regional capacity development programmes on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security in Central America and Asia;

(b) Four national capacity development programmes for indigenous women leadership and empowerment, together with the International Indigenous Women's Forum, in seven countries in Central America and Asia.

15. At its fourteenth session, in 2015, the Permanent Forum made a recommendation to funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to develop social policies that would enhance the production of indigenous peoples' traditional foods and promote the restoration or recovery of lost drought-resistant indigenous food varieties to ensure food security. In that context, the Forum also recommended that Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger, as well as such United Nations entities as FAO, IFAD and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, establish a committee, in full consultation with and with the participation of indigenous peoples, aimed at preventing food crises in the sub-Saharan region where indigenous peoples reside. In that regard, FAO is actively working in relief and humanitarian activities together with the other United Nations system organizations in Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger. FAO is also actively participating in the food security cluster, which is co-chaired by the World Food Programme (WFP) and FAO.

16. With reference to a recommendation made by the Permanent Forum at its twelfth session, in May 2013, to convene a workshop on African pastoralism, indigenous peoples' rights and climate adaptation, a special session on pastoralists

[2] See UNEP/CBD/COP/13/3 and UNEP/CBD/WG8J/REC/9/4.

was held at the sixth global meeting of the Farmers' Forum, held at IFAD in February 2016. Responding to the recommendation to IFAD to convene a dialogue platform with the private sector, IFAD is currently partnering with the Centre for the Autonomy and Development of Indigenous Peoples to conduct a study on the engagement of indigenous peoples with the private sector. The study is aimed at examining opportunities for furthering the economic development of indigenous peoples through their engagement, on an equal basis, with the private sector.

17. With respect to the recommendation to UNDP to assist the Permanent Forum in developing an indigenous peoples development index, a UNDP policy adviser discussed challenges and opportunities with respect to data disaggregation, access to justice, and participation and representation in decision-making in relevant bodies during the fourteenth session of the Forum, and highlighted the need to ensure disaggregation and the inclusion of indigenous peoples in relevant processes. The Chief of Statistics at the Human Development Report Office, speaking on a panel at the 2015 session of the Forum, emphasized the need for disaggregated statistics to capture inequalities within societies and to better understand the situation of indigenous peoples.

18. In line with the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, UNICEF continues to make a major contribution to promoting indigenous children's right to education, with a special focus on intercultural and bilingual education. UNICEF is advancing its work in the development and support of intercultural and bilingual policies and action plans and is assisting with the implementation of programmes and strategies that are producing important lessons in the context of the Fund's increased focus on equity and social inclusion.

(ii) What are some of the obstacles your agency has encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum?

19. Recommendations by the Permanent Forum can include recommendations to the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity or the Convention's governing body, referred to as the Conference of the Parties. The largest obstacle in implementing recommendations directed to the Convention is that the recommended actions are beyond the mandate of the Convention or its secretariat. Recommendations arising from the Permanent Forum need to be within the mandate of the Convention and take into account the different mandates of the secretariat (technical work) and the governing body, which makes all political decisions.

20. The main difficulty when addressing recommendations to FAO lies in the ongoing debate in the Africa region about indigenous peoples. FAO respects the self-identification of indigenous peoples and closely follows the situation in Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger.

21. IOM stated that the majority of countries in Eastern and Southern Africa and in the Horn of Africa do not have specific legislation on the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights. One exception is the Republic of the Congo, where the Parliament, on 30 December 2010, adopted such a law. According to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, no other countries in Africa have legislation that provides for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. This in itself represents a significant obstacle, given that it restricts the possibility of recognition of the legitimacy of indigenous structures, institutions and regimes. The fact that pastoralists do not benefit from formal recognition and

protection in the way that displaced people groups do also exacerbates problems. For example, displaced pastoralists in north-eastern Kenya have little recourse to legal or political support from the Government and are rarely mentioned in either national or international discourses about displacement in Kenya and other countries in the region.

22. Obstacles encountered in the Fund's work on indigenous peoples' issues have varied across countries, influenced by, inter alia, national priorities and political opportunities. As previously reported to the Permanent Forum, in some countries, challenges are related to the lack of knowledge and dissemination of the Forum's recommendations, the lack of disaggregated data on indigenous peoples and the lack of knowledge and expertise on indigenous peoples' rights on the part of the duty bearers for children's rights. In some instances, indigenous peoples' rights have not been visible in the country's development priorities or there has been lack of support and commitment on the part of government institutions for the protection and fulfilment of indigenous children's rights.

23. UNICEF also stated that challenges related to limited financial resources to meet the multiple needs of indigenous communities and the high costs related to the difficulty in accessing remote indigenous communities have also been reported. Institutional weakness, the dispersion of indigenous organizations and the lack of coordination of actions at the national level and with local indigenous authorities also present challenges to the full implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.

24. The Permanent Forum's recommendation that UNDP undertake measures to address the situation of indigenous peoples in developed countries is outside the mandate of the Programme and therefore cannot be directly implemented. UNDP has a wide network of offices in more than 175 countries but as a development agency does not implement programmes in developed countries. While UNDP will continue to play a convening and advocacy role at both the global and regional levels, the extent to which UNDP can directly address the special situation faced by indigenous people in developed countries is limited.

(iii) What are some of the drivers that facilitate your agency's implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum?

25. The secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity stated that it is crucial that recommendations be informed by the mandate of the relevant agency. Given that the secretariat is not an implementing body per se and that all activities undertaken are mandated by decisions of the Conference of the Parties and funded through voluntary donations, recommendations that do not have financial implications are often the easiest to implement.

26. The main driver that facilitated the implementation by FAO of the Permanent Forum's recommendation was the involvement and work of some indigenous peoples' organizations and individuals that work closely with FAO at the global, regional and national levels.

27. IFAD has been implementing the majority of the recommendations made by the Permanent Forum in recent years. This has been possible owing to the Forum's tailored approach in ensuring that recommendations are framed on the basis of the mandates, resources and capacity of each organization. Collaboration with Forum

members during the annual sessions to ensure coherence and synergies, with particular reference to recommendations and follow-up, has enabled IFAD and United Nations agencies to positively respond to the recommendations.

28. With respect to IOM, the drivers that facilitate its work include support by Governments and their interest in seeing the pastoralist communities stabilize; partnerships between different agencies, including State and non-State actors and regional bodies, which guarantee a holistic approach in addressing issues affecting pastoral groups, including through a coordinated agency response within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The involvement of targeted communities in the design and implementation of programmes, which ensures sustainability and the involvement of existing traditional structures and mechanisms in programming, is important.

29. UNICEF stated that the facilitating factors in the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum have also varied across countries. In some, the presence of political will and progress in legislation and institutional areas (for example, constitutional reforms and institutional commitment to indigenous peoples' rights) have helped to push forward the agenda for indigenous peoples' rights. In some countries, the Forum recommendations directed at national authorities, as well as country visits and recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, have facilitated the implementation of the recommendations.

30. The inclusion of indigenous issues in regional and national forums, national consultation frameworks that facilitate the convening of meetings of key stakeholders, and expanded strategic partnerships among United Nations agencies under the authority of the resident coordinator have also been identified as facilitators by UNICEF country offices. In some instances, documentation of evidence and availability of data to support advocacy efforts have contributed to the advancement of the rights of indigenous peoples. Catalytic funding to support access by indigenous peoples to essential services has also been reported as a facilitating factor. Lastly, identifying and addressing equity gaps and promoting social equality as major objectives of UNICEF country cooperation programmes have helped to bring attention to indigenous peoples' issues and advance the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.

31. Political commitment at the global and country levels on the part of senior UNDP officials is essential for broader implementation of the Permanent Forum's recommendations and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Sustainable Development Goal agenda of leaving no one behind provides a strong platform for mainstreaming the rights of indigenous peoples in UNDP programmes. The adoption of the Social and Environmental Standard on Indigenous Peoples also makes it mandatory to further indigenous peoples' rights in projects and programmes that affect them, for example, through free, prior and informed consent processes and/or the development of targeted project plans for indigenous peoples.

C. Please provide information on programmes, projects or other activities that are specifically aimed at promoting the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples or activities where indigenous peoples are among the major beneficiaries. Where possible, please provide links to websites, publications or other sources of relevant information.

32. With respect to the Secretary-General's system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is committed to reporting on progress achieved in matters within the mandate of the Convention.

33. The Department of Public Information stated that it is working with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and other United Nations system partners on the development and implementation of a communications strategy for the system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The action plan calls for a media and outreach strategy to raise awareness and build support for the Declaration and promote its implementation.

34. The projects and programmes developed by FAO in this area are too numerous to list in the present report. However, information on the indigenous peoples' caucus, FAO focal points at the global, regional and national levels and the FAO and indigenous peoples' joint work plan 2015-2018 is available from http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/en/.

35. In 2015, the Executive Board of IFAD approved 16 projects (financed through loans and country grants) supporting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Disaggregated data show that the total funding benefiting indigenous peoples is about $400 million, $167 million of which has been directly contributed by IFAD. In 2015, the IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation prepared an evaluation synthesis report on the Fund's engagement with indigenous peoples to highlight good practices, generate lessons, identify key issues for reflection and make recommendations for future IFAD operations to strengthen the Fund's engagement with indigenous peoples in the pursuit of a more inclusive and sustainable transformation of the rural sector.

36. Over the years, IOM has implemented various activities among the target group, including: (a) the Security in Mobility initiative, which advocates for integrated and comprehensive interventions; research and assessment; community stabilization; peacebuilding and conflict resolution; the establishment of community peace centres, participation in the "pastoral week" and sports for peace events; and the empowerment of reformed warriors (cattle rustlers).

37. OHCHR continues to promote the full application of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in intergovernmental and other processes. In the lead-up to the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in 2015, OHCHR advocated for a human rights-based approach to guide global policies and measures designed to address climate change and consistently stressed the

importance of ensuring meaningful and informed engagement with affected groups, including indigenous peoples.

38. Under the United Nations Development Group framework, OHCHR led the development of the new guidance note on human rights for resident coordinators and United Nations country teams, which was adopted in June 2015. The guidance note includes an annex on specific issues, including indigenous peoples, and sets out how the United Nations can advance the rights of indigenous peoples at the country level through specific actions. In addition, the OHCHR Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section carried out a number of training and briefing sessions for key stakeholders, including United Nations country teams, OHCHR staff, members of human rights treaty bodies, indigenous peoples' organizations, government officials, parliamentarians and staff of national human rights institutions, in an effort to promote the full application of the Declaration, including the first-ever regional workshop in the Pacific region, held in Vanuatu in August 2015, with a focus on the follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

39. At the global level, in 2015, UNDP supported the implementation of the Declaration at the strategic and policy levels, namely, the development of the system-wide action plan, as well as through the application of the mandatory Social and Environmental Standard on Indigenous Peoples, which includes free, prior and informed consent. UNDP also promotes the implementation of the Declaration through many country-level programmes. For example, it backs national plans and policies that mainstream indigenous peoples' rights and target them specifically through supporting the participation of indigenous peoples in decisions and processes that affect them or in relation to land rights, forest and indigenous culture (for example, programmes of the Global Environment Facility and REDD+ (the mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries)).

40. The work of UNICEF on indigenous issues forms part of its equity strategy, through which the Fund aims to accelerate progress so that all children have an opportunity to survive, develop and reach their full potential, without discrimination. At the country level, UNICEF offices have undertaken various programmes and activities specifically designed to advance the rights of indigenous peoples, with projects ranging from bilingual and intercultural education and culturally sensitive health-care services to birth registration and the fight against violence, abuse and exploitation. Across regions, UNICEF country offices have adopted the topic of indigenous issues as a priority in multi-year country programmes and action plans.

D. How is your organization planning to support indigenous peoples within its programmes, projects or any other activities in line with the aims of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

41. The Department of Public Information promotes indigenous peoples' issues and the Sustainable Development Goals and seeks to highlight cross-cutting issues and linkages between the two. For example, the expert group meeting on indigenous peoples and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, held in October 2015, allowed the Department to highlight the importance of including indigenous peoples in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through a press conference, an online

news story and social media. The Department will continue to focus on those issues in future communications activities.

42. FAO has been a key player in the initial discussions, design and finalization of the system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples. Together with other United Nations agencies, FAO insisted that the action plan be mainly practical, hands-on and focused at the country level. This approach has been retained in the final document. In 2016, FAO will co-chair the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples to firmly support the implementation of the system-wide action plan in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

43. Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, IFAD, together with the other United Nations Rome-based organizations (FAO and WFP), was involved in the development of Sustainable Development Goal 2: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. IFAD produced four policy briefs and four implementation briefs on rural development in the post-2015 agenda. One of the policy briefs, entitled "An empowerment agenda for rural livelihoods", has a focus on indigenous peoples.

44. In 2015, IOM launched the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division within the Department of Migration Management, which aims to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change. One of the strategic objectives of the Division is advocacy for the inclusion of migration into adaptation planning.

45. OHCHR has made a strong contribution to the integration of human rights throughout the process of defining the Sustainable Development Goals and will seek to ensure that strategies and policies to implement the 2030 Agenda are human rights-based. OHCHR has also provided support to special rapporteurs, independent experts and the chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, whose statements and engagement in the 2030 intergovernmental process were instrumental in anchoring human rights in the 2030 Agenda.

46. The focus areas of UNDP, namely, sustainable development, democratic governance and peacebuilding, and climate and disaster resilience, are aligned with all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 1 on poverty, Goal 10 on inequality and Goal 16 on governance are particularly central to the Programme's current work and long-term plans. At the global level, UNDP is actively participating in the process to establish indicators for the 2030 Agenda. It is anticipated that the global framework will have some 169 indicators.

47. UNICEF is committed to supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for every child, especially the poorest and most disadvantaged. As the Goals were being discussed and drafted, UNICEF supported the participation of indigenous children and communities in consultations on the post-2015 development framework at the local, national and international levels. In line with the aims of the 2030 Agenda, UNICEF offices are developing and implementing initiatives to accelerate progress for the children in greatest need, including indigenous children.

E. Describe any capacity-building initiatives your organization is involved in that are aimed at indigenous peoples, governments, United Nations agencies or others and that feature the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples.

48. In 2016, the Convention on Biological Diversity received funding from the Government of Japan to facilitate, in partnership with regional indigenous organizations, five regional and subregional training programmes for indigenous peoples with train-the-trainer methodology, as well as individual training grants for participants to continue training locally in their home countries.

49. With regular stories on iSeek, in English and French, on indigenous issues, the Department of Public Information continues to raise awareness of indigenous peoples' issues among staff members, including those away from Headquarters. United Nations information centres regularly receive outreach materials and key messages to publicize relevant issues at the national level.

50. The regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, and the regional working groups that met during the Forum, provided opportunities to build the capacity of IFAD and project staff on indigenous peoples' issues. In addition, as part of mainstreaming the social, environmental and climate assessment procedures adopted by IFAD in 2015, some 260 IFAD staff and project staff participated in awareness sessions and training activities, including a module on free, prior and informed consent.

51. IOM has considered various approaches in empowering the community. In 2015, in partnership with the Green Teams Initiative, IOM conducted a climate change and green team entrepreneurship training programme in countries with arid and semi-arid lands, reaching out to more than 200 young people. The training programme was aimed at encouraging creative and innovative solutions to the effects of climate change. The establishment of peace centres in pastoralist areas provides a neutral space for peace dialogue and resolution and a space where people can exhibit artefacts representing their heritage, thus creating an opportunity for cultural tourism.

52. UNDP supported the production and dissemination of "A Resource Compilation on the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples" by former Special Rapporteur James Anaya. Aimed at UNDP staff and practitioners, the resource compilation sets forth the standards relating to indigenous peoples' rights and development policies that contribute to the fulfilment of those rights. The compilation also offers tools and detailed guidance on how to operationalize such policies and human rights standards.

53. In 2015, the Equator Initiative designed and supported five peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges among the 2014 winners of the Equator Prize for sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa. In October, the Equator Initiative supported the participation of 12 sustainable land management winners to attend the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, in Ankara. At the Conference, they shared their experiences with respect to the knowledge exchanges and engaged in policy debates. Their community statement was shared during the high-level civil society dialogue. The Equator Initiative also manages the World Network of Indigenous Peoples and

Local Community Land and Sea Managers, a network through which indigenous peoples can share their stories, experiences and innovations and raise awareness about their concerns and solutions.

54. The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries supports the capacity development of indigenous peoples and Government stakeholders through regional and global exchanges, including knowledge-sharing and technical training. Indigenous peoples at the national level were informed of best practices in effective stakeholder engagement in REDD+ in Myanmar in August 2015 and in Viet Nam in September 2015.

55. UNICEF country offices are undertaking capacity-building initiatives in a range of areas, including storytelling, monitoring, health care, child protection, and helping Governments, United Nations agencies, civil society and other actors to better meet the needs of indigenous children and communities and to equip communities themselves with critical tools to realize children's rights.

F. Describe any activities to raise awareness on indigenous peoples, including publications, films, audio material, maps or other materials that feature or focus on indigenous peoples. Include the name, a brief description and information on how to access the material.

56. In support of the regional and subregional training programmes being organized in 2016, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has engaged indigenous organizations to develop culturally appropriate training materials in order to support the workshops and the individual trainers in their ongoing training activities.

57. Indigenous peoples feature among the priorities of the Department of Public Information for 2016, as reflected in the annual communications guidance sent to United Nations system partners and United Nations information centres at the end of 2015. The Department supported the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in 2015, with a wide range of multilingual communications activities on all platforms, including television, radio, the United Nations News Centre, webcasts and social media. The activities included press conferences, the design and production of pins and posters and a social media advocacy campaign and portrait photography project entitled "We Are Indigenous". The Department has a number of materials on indigenous peoples, which are outlined in its report to the Permanent Forum.

58. With respect to FAO, information on activities to raise awareness on indigenous peoples is available from http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/en/. In addition to videos, news and testimonials, there are two proposals relating to indigenous peoples: one is to share indigenous peoples' artwork with FAO and the other is to have indigenous peoples organizations prepare a capacity development video for indigenous peoples on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

59. IFAD has a dedicated web page on its engagement with indigenous peoples: http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/index.htm. Material on the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD (for example, videos and publications), including the proceedings, is available from http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm.

60. IOM has undertaken the following awareness-raising programmes:

- Promotion of the pastoral week through the media
- Establishment of a community peace and cultural centre in Turkana county, Kenya, that promotes the diverse cultural expressions of the Turkana people and neighbouring communities
- Establishment of a local radio in Turkana county that is managed by a youth group
- Preparation of a number of documentaries, publications (pictorials) on relevant activities, which have been widely distributed.

61. Many of the UNDP projects and programmes have their own communication materials and social media strategies, which are listed in the UNDP report to the Permanent Forum.

62. In order to raise awareness about the situation of indigenous children and young people and advocate for their rights, UNICEF country offices produced a range of publications and multimedia materials. Videos and social media featured prominently as means of disseminating advocacy and informational materials.

G. Does your organization collect or assist with the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples? If so, please provide further information, including on how to access this information.

63. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity has adopted four indicators for traditional knowledge in order to measure movement towards target 18 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, namely, of the status and trends in traditional languages, status and trends in traditional occupations, changes in land use and security of land tenure on traditional territories, and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

64. FAO trained 17 indigenous peoples from Central and South America in the methodology used in the Voices of the Hungry project for the collection of data at the community level on the perception of food insecurity in indigenous communities. Unfortunately, several difficulties were encountered in the follow-up and collection of the actual data, which has delayed the exercise. It is expected that in 2016, some of these issues will be resolved and the data for indigenous peoples will be gathered in several countries of Latin America. Once the results are finalized in Latin America, FAO will expand the training on this methodology to other regions of the world.

65. IOM Ethiopia has continually carried out surveys using the displacement tracking matrix system, and the internal displacement monitoring report is available and widely used by both government and humanitarian actors. These surveys have also targeted the pastoralist communities living in the southern part of Ethiopia. In

early 2015, IOM Kenya conducted a survey using the displacement tracking matrix system across seven counties in Kenya in order to approximate the number of internally displaced persons in the country. Five of the seven counties targeted the pastoralist communities, which are prone to pastoral conflicts. In addition, a socioeconomic survey was conducted in Garissa County, Kenya. The statistical data and both the reports are available. In 2014, IOM Tanzania undertook the voluntary registration of over 30,000 irregular migrants, the majority of whom were from neighbouring countries. The purpose was to register irregular Burundian, Rwandan and Ugandan migrants who wished to regularize their status in the United Republic of Tanzania. Many irregular migrants from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda live in the region. Their migration background varies, but some were driven to migrate as a result of environmental factors.

66. In line with the promise of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, monitoring efforts should assess progress in achieving results for all people. This will require disaggregated data that clearly reveal the situation of the most disadvantaged groups and affected by discrimination, including indigenous peoples. In that regard, OHCHR organized an expert meeting in October 2015 on human rights-based approaches to data and statistics to develop practical guidance on responding to the call to leave no one behind with due respect for human rights norms and principles, including in respect of self-identification, data disaggregation, participation, data protection and accountability. In addition to ensuring a process of full, active and meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders, including marginalized groups, in all stage of data collection, the workshop also highlighted the need to make the data collection meaningful for the relevant stakeholders.

67. A number of UNDP country offices have collected statistical data on indigenous peoples for their country assessments, the national human development index or programme reports and assessments. However, UNDP recognizes the need for further collection and disaggregation of data in order to effectively support initiatives at the country level.

68. UNICEF recognizes that the availability of reliable, disaggregated data is critical to assessing the situation of indigenous children and youth, revealing the disparities between indigenous and non-indigenous populations and informing evidence-based policies and programmes. The UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey[3] programme is a cornerstone of rigorous, internationally comparable data on the situation of children and families.

H. Does your organization support the participation of indigenous peoples, at the United Nations or elsewhere, in decision-making processes that affect them? This includes financial support, policies on participation, consultative mechanisms, or any other initiative that promotes the participation of indigenous peoples.

69. States parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity remain committed to the participation of indigenous and local community representatives in the work of the Convention, as is evidenced in a substantial report on indigenous and local community participation submitted to the Permanent Forum at its ninth session, in

[3] See http://mics.unicef.org/workshops.

2010 and in an extensive report submitted in December 2009 to OHCHR. The secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity contributed to the OHCHR expert study on indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision-making undertaken by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Convention on Biological Diversity remains the only multilateral environmental agreement to have established a voluntary fund to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local community representatives in meetings held under the Convention.

70. FAO has been financially supporting the travel and participation of indigenous peoples in meetings and forums related to the FAO mandate at the global, regional and national levels.

71. Together with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum, IFAD is currently supporting policy dialogue among indigenous peoples, Governments and the United Nations country teams on the development of national action plans to implement the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Policy dialogues have been held in El Salvador and Paraguay, with indigenous peoples' organizations leading the process. The same process will be replicated in two countries in Asia and two countries in Africa in 2016.

72. IOM is undertaking policy advocacy with a focus on promoting migration as an adaptation strategy for climate change. In partnership with the Department for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNEP and the Institute for Security Studies, IOM launched the Security in Mobility initiative. The project was initiated as a result of the IOM study entitled *Pastoralism at the Edge: Effects of drought, climate change and migration on livelihood systems of pastoralist and mobile communities in Kenya*.

73. OHCHR has played an active role in the efforts to advance the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes, including in the context of the Human Rights Council. In September 2015, it organized a Human Rights Council panel on the follow-up to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which included discussions on the participation of indigenous peoples in United Nations processes. The Office further contributed to the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/70/84-E/2015/76), including specific proposals to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions based on input received from indigenous peoples' organizations. At the request of the Human Rights Council in its resolution 30/11, the Office will hold a workshop in April 2016 in Geneva to review the mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and will support the participation of indigenous experts in the meeting.

74. UNICEF has continued to support the participation of indigenous peoples, including children and adolescents, in decision-making processes at all levels by promoting consultations, organizing forums and strengthening indigenous peoples' organizations. Examples of the Fund's support for indigenous peoples' participation include support for the creation of the National Network of Indigenous Peoples of the Congo in the Republic of the Congo and the provision of technical assistance

and consultative mechanisms to enhance the participation of indigenous women and adolescent girls in Guatemala. In Colombia, Ecuador and several other countries, UNICEF has sought to ensure that indigenous communities, including women and children, have a say in the development of programmes and services that affect them. In El Salvador, UNICEF supported three consultations with women and adolescent girls to inform the action plan to guarantee the rights of indigenous peoples that is being developed under the coordination of the National Indigenous Coordinating Council of El Salvador.

I. Provide information on conferences and other meetings organized or supported by your organization on indigenous peoples for 2016 and 2017 or in which indigenous peoples will be invited to participate.

75. A calendar of the meetings of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity that are of relevance to indigenous peoples is available from https://www.cbd.int/meetings/.

76. The Department of Public Information will support a number of meetings in 2016 and 2017, as set out below.

- International expert group meeting on indigenous languages (19-21 January 2016)
- Fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (May 2016 and 2017)
- International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples (9 August 2016 and 2017)
- Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (13 September 2017).

77. In 2016, IFAD will support indigenous peoples' representatives from pastoralist organizations to participate in the sixth global meeting of the Farmers' Forum and in the related regional consultations in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In preparation for the third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, scheduled to take place in February 2017, it is expected that four regional consultations will be organized, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific. IFAD will also co-chair the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues with FAO and the International Land Coalition and will co-host the annual meeting of the Inter-Agency Support Group, to be held in Rome in the fall of 2016. During the next session of the Permanent Forum, IFAD will also support the youth caucus in its training sessions.

78. UNDP will undertake the following activities in 2016:

- "Dialogue among indigenous legislators", Indigenous Parliament of America and UNDP, Panama, March 2016
- Executive Board meetings of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (two to be held in 2016; two to be held in 2017)

- Assembly of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, to be held in June 2016
- Oslo REDD+ Exchange, to be held in June 2016.

J. Does your organization support or have long-standing partnerships (including of multi-stakeholder character, with non-United Nations partners of relevance to indigenous peoples, such as the private sector, academia and research centres, as well as regional or national networks representing indigenous peoples) towards achieving the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?

79. A number of United Nations information centres have had long-standing relationships with indigenous peoples' organizations in their respective areas. The United Nations Information Centre in Mexico City, for example, has been working with the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples and the National Indigenous Languages Institute.

80. Since 2010, FAO has been fostering partnerships with civil society, academia, the private sector and cooperatives. In 2012, it adopted two new strategies to partner with civil society and the private sector. The number and depth of partnerships has multiplied significantly. The FAO indigenous peoples team works within the Office of Partnerships, Capacity Development and Advocacy.

81. Initiatives such as the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, the Indigenous Peoples' Forum and global and regional grant activities have contributed to building trust and partnerships with indigenous peoples' organizations and other stakeholders. The Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD includes a steering committee comprising seven members of indigenous peoples' institutions. Similarly, the Board of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility is composed primarily of representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions and is co-managed at the regional level by indigenous peoples' organizations: the Tebtebba Foundation, for Asia and the Pacific; Kivulini Trust, for Africa; and the International Indigenous Women's Forum, for Latin America.

82. With respect to IOM, partnerships have led to the mapping of the major transhumance corridors and the establishment of pilot transhumance corridors with identified key priority routes. A model has already been developed for an Intergovernmental Authority on Development transhumance certificate, which will enable relevant authorities to monitor herds before they leave the country of origin, protect the health of local herds and inform the host community of the arrival of transhumance livestock.

83. UNDP collaborates internationally, regionally and nationally with a wide range of partners to advance work relating to the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including through:

- Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues
- National collaborations with national indigenous peoples' networks

- Regional collaborations with networks such as the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, the Mesoamerican Alliance for People and Forests and the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin.

84. To advance the rights of indigenous children and youth, UNICEF country offices have forged partnerships with indigenous peoples' organizations, including those representing children and young people, non-governmental organizations, civil society, academic institutions, government agencies and the private sector. These partnerships are outlined in the UNICEF report to the Permanent Forum and can be found on the Forum's website for the fifteenth session.

K. Does your organization include social safeguards in programmatic and project work that include a specific policy or principle on indigenous peoples? Has your organization adopted the principle of free, prior and informed consent as a requirement for project development with indigenous peoples?

85. In 2015, FAO amended its Environmental and Social Management Guidelines and its project cycle to make free, prior and informed consent compulsory for all FAO projects, programmes and actions affecting indigenous peoples both inside and outside the project area. FAO is also finalizing a training programme for FAO staff to implement free, prior and informed consent in the field. This capacity development programme has been co-designed by FAO and some of its partners in the field, including ActionAid, Action Against Hunger, World Vision, the German Agency for International Cooperation, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Plan International. In 2016, FAO will begin training project and programme managers in free, prior and informed consent.

86. The size and nature of IFAD-financed projects and the Fund's attention to targeting, participatory approaches, community development, empowerment and inclusion have enabled IFAD to naturally follow a proactive approach to supporting indigenous peoples as part of its target group. Unlike most other international financial institutions, which apply a "do no harm" approach, IFAD policy on engagement with indigenous peoples is of a proactive nature and includes the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

87. IOM has developed tools and frameworks that respond to the needs of indigenous peoples, in particular in targeted materials that have been developed by IOM Colombia.

88. UNDP has developed the Social and Environmental Standards and has made its application mandatory for all UNDP projects since 1 January 2015. The objectives of the standards are to: strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of UNDP programmes and projects; prevent adverse impacts on people and the environment; minimize, mitigate and manage adverse impacts where prevention is not possible; strengthen capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from people affected by UNDP projects. The Project-Level Standard on Indigenous Peoples establishes that all projects that may impact the

rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples require prior review and/or assessment of potential impacts and benefits. Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts require a full social and environmental assessment conducted by an independent and capable entity.

89. In its work with and for indigenous peoples, UNICEF uses specific strategies to prevent and mitigate undue harm as a result of its programmatic efforts. In line with the principle of free, prior and informed consent, UNICEF country offices in Latin America, Asia and Africa have been successful in engaging indigenous peoples, including women, children and young people, in the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes that affect them and creating opportunities for meaningful participation.